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S. Chesnokov, Chief Physician of the Order of Lenin Hospital imeni S. N. Botkin at Leningrad, announced that in 1951 the infectious diseases department of his hospital will introduce into polyclinical practice treatment of chronic dysentery with phytoncides, treatment of acute gastro-intestinal infectious diseases with synthomycin, and treatment of scarlet fever with penicillin aerosols.(2)

The Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR has developed a new remedy for the treatment of tuberculosis. This remedy, which has been tested clinically, has yielded positive results in the treatment of tuberculosis of the skin and of the bones.

The Institute of Physiology of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR has developed a remedy for the treatment of shock. On the basis of clinical results which had been carried out, the new remedy was found to be very effective.

A new protein blood substitute was developed by the Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR. This blood substitute gave excellent results in preliminary clinical testing.(3)

Recently, the Pharmacological Committee of the Scientific Medical Council of the Ministry of Public Health USSR authorized the use of Dibazol, a new chemotherapeutic agent for which methods of industrial production have been developed. The compound in question was synthesized by Prof B. A. Poray-Koshits and Candidates of Chemical Sciences L. S. Efros and O. F. Ginzburg. In connection with an extensive investigation on the action of compounds which affect the nervous system (an investigation which has been carried on for a number of years at the laboratory of the Chair of Pharmacology, Naval Medical Academy), M. A. Rozin established that the compound synthesized by Poray-Koshits increases the work capacity of healthy people and exerts a therapeutic effect in certain diseases of the nervous system. Dibazol is effective in restoring muscular tonus and the ability to exert muscular movements which have been lost as a result of poliomyelitis. It is also effective in the treatment of neuritis due to various causes (particularly neuritis of the facial nerve), neuritis and polyneuritis brought about by poisoning with carbon monoxide, mercury, or lead, and afflictions of the peripheral nervous system caused by overexertion or overwork. More than 1,000 patients already have been treated with Dibazol and striking cures were obtained in cases where no other remedy helped. There are indications that Dibazol is also effective in treating spastic paralyses of children and of aftereffects produced by traumatic injuries of the spine.(4)

SOURCES

1. N. Polyakov, "Further Valuable Remedies," Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, Vol XIV, 4 Jan 1951, No 1 (917), p. 1.
2. S. Chesnokov, "Introduction of Scientific Achievements Into Medical Practice," ibid., p. 1.
3. V. P. Kirichenko, "7th Session on the Coordination of Scientific Activities of the Academies of Sciences of Union Republics," Vestnik AN SSSR, Vol XX, No 9, Sep 1950, pp 36-37.
4. Prof N. Lazarev, "New Method of Treating Diseases of the Nervous System," Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, Vol XX, 4 Jan 1951, No 1 (917), p 4.

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